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SONG OF THE AMERICAN GIRLS.
Our hearts are with our native Land,
Our song is for her glory;
Her warrior's wreath is in our hand,
Our lips breathe out her story;
Her hills and valleys green
Are smiling bright before us;
And like a rainbow sign, is seen
Her proud flag waving o'er us.
And there are suik upon our lips
For those who meet her foe;
For Glory's star knows no eclipse
When smiled upon by Woman:
For those who braved the mighty deep,
And scorn the threat of danger:
We've smiles to cheer, and tears to weep,
For every ocean ranger.

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There is a beautiful moral in the following effusion from the ever sweet muse of Mrs. Sigourney.
THE LADY-BUG AND THE ANT.
The Lady-Bug sat in the rose's heart,
And smiled with pride and scorn,
As she saw the plain-dressed Ant go by,
With a heavy grain of corn.
She drew the curtains of damask around,
And adjusted her silken vest,
Making her glass of a drop of dew
That lay in the rose's breast.
Then she laughed so loud that the Ant looked up,
And seeing her haughty face,
Took no more notice but travelled on
At the same industrious pace.
But a sudden blast of Autumn came,
And rudely swept the ground,
And down the rose with the Lady-Bug beat,
And scattered its leaves around.

Then the houseless Lady was much amazed,
For she knew not which way to go,
And hoarse November's early blast
Had brought with it rain and snow;
Her wings were chilled and her feet were cold,
And she wished for the Ant's warm cell,
And what she did in the wintry storm,
I'm sure I cannot tell.
But the careful Ant was in her nest
With her little ones by her side,
She taught them all her little lore,
Nor mind the snow of pride,
And I thought, as I sat at the close of day,
Eating my bread and milk,
It was wiser to word and improve my time,
Than to be idle and dress in silk.

[From the "Young Mother" by Dr. Alcott.]
CRYING.
"CRYING," says Dr. Dewees, "should be looked upon as an exercise of much importance; and he is sustained in this view by many eminent medical writers.
But people generally think otherwise.—Nothing is more common than the idea that to cry is unbecoming; and children are everywhere taught, when they suffer pain, to brave it out, and not cry. Such a direction—to say nothing of its tendency to encourage hypocrisy—is wholly unphilosophical. The following anecdote may serve in part to illustrate my meaning. It is said to have been related by Dr. Rush.

A gentleman in South Carolina was about to undergo a very painful surgical operation.—He had imbibed the idea that it was beneath the dignity of a man, ever to say or do anything expressive of pain. He therefore refused to submit to the usual precaution of securing the hands and feet by bandages, declaring to his surgeon that he had nothing to fear from his being untied, for he would not move a muscle of his body. He kept his word, it is true; but he died instantly after the operation, from apoplexy.

There is very little doubt, in the mind of any physiologist, in regard to the cause of apoplexy in this case; and that it might have been prevented by the relief which is always afforded by groans and tears.
It is, I believe, very generally known, that in the profoundest grief, people do not, and cannot shed tears; and that when the latter begin to flow, it affords immediate relief.
I do not undertake to argue from this, that crying is so important, either to the young or the old, that it is ever worth while to excite or continue it by artificial means;—or that a habit of crying, so easily and readily acquired by

the young, is not to be guarded against as a serious evil. My object was first to show the folly of those who denounce all crying, and secondly, to point out some of its advantages; in the hope of preventing parents from going to that extreme which borders upon stoicism.
One of the most intelligent men I ever knew, frequently made it his boast that he neither laughed nor cried on any occasion; and on being told that both laughing and crying were physiologically useful, only ridiculed the sentiment.

Crying is useful to very young infants, because it favors the passage of blood in their lungs where it had not been accustomed to travel, and where its motion is now indispensable.—And it not only promotes the circulation of the blood, but expands the air cells of the lungs, and thus helps forward that great change, by which the dark-colored impure blood of the veins is changed at once into pure blood, and thus rendered fit to nourish the system and sustain life.

But this is not all. Crying strengthens the lungs themselves. It does this by expanding the little air cells of which I have just spoken, and not only accustoms them to being stretched, at a period, of all others, the most favorable for this purpose, but frees them at the same time from mucus, and other injurious accumulations.

They, therefore, who oppose an infant's crying, know not what they do. So far is it from being hurtful to the child, that its occasional recurrence is, as we have already seen, positively useful. Some practitioners of medicine, in some of the more trying situations in which human nature can be placed, even encourage their patients to suffer tears to flow, as a means of relief.

Infants, it should also be recollected, have no other language by which to express their wants and feelings, than sighs and tears. Crying is not always an expression of positive pain; it sometimes indicates hunger and thirst; and sometimes the want of a change of posture. This last consideration deserves great attention, and all the inconveniences of crying ought to be borne cheerfully, for the sake of having the little sufferer remind us when nature demands a change of position. No child ought to be permitted to remain in one position longer than two hours, even while sleeping; nor half that time, while awake; and if nurses and mothers will overlook this matter as they often do, it is a favorable circumstance that the child should remind them of it.

Crying has been called the "waste gate" of the human system; the door of escape to that excess of excitability which sometimes prevails, especially among children and nervous adults. To all such persons it is healthy;—most undoubtedly so: nor do I know that its occasional recurrence is injurious to any adult; a fastidious public sentiment to the contrary notwithstanding.

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[From the same.]
LAUGHING.

Laughing, like crying, has a good effect on the infantile lungs; nor is it less salutary in other respects. "Laugh and be fat," an old adage, has its meaning, and also its philosophy.

There is an excess, however, to which laughing no less than crying may be carried;—and which we cannot too carefully avoid.—But how little to be envied—how much to be pitied—are they who consider it a weakness and a sin to laugh; and in the plenitude of their wisdom, tell us that the *Saviour of mankind* never laughed. When I hear this last assertion, I am always ready to ask, whether the individual who makes it, has read a new revelation or a new gospel: for certainly none of the sacred books which I have seen, give us any such information.

But I will not dwell here. The common notion on this subject, if not ridiculous, is certainly strange. I will only add, that come into vogue as it might have done, there is no opinion more unfounded than the very general one among adults, that children should be uniformly grave; and that just in proportion as they laugh and appear frolicsome, just in the same proportion are they out of the way, and deserving of reprehension.

It is strange that it should be so; but I have seen many parents who were miserable because their children were sporting and joyful. Oh, when will the days of monkish sadness and austerity be over; and the public sentiment in the christian world get right on this subject!

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The Burying Place at Naples.

I had read so many harrowing accounts of the burying place at Naples, that I went with an American of my acquaintance to visit it.—An old man opened the iron door, and we entered a clean, spacious, and well paved area, with long rows of iron rings in the heavy slabs of the pavement. Without asking a question, the old man walked across to the farthest corner, where stood a movable lever, and, fastening the chain into the fixture, raised the massive stone cover of a pit. He requested us to stand back for a few minutes, to give the effluvia

time to escape, and then sheltering our eyes with our hats, we looked in. You have read, of course, that there are three hundred and sixty-five pits in this place, one of which is opened every day for the dead of the city. They are thrown in without a shroud or coffin, and the pit is sealed up at night for a year. They are perhaps two hundred bodies. It was some time before we could distinguish any thing in the darkness of the abyss. Fixing my eyes on the spot, however, the outlines of a body became defined gradually, and in a few minutes, sheltering my eyes completely from the sun above, I could see the horrors of the scene but too distinctly. Eight corpses, all of grown persons lay in a confused heap together, as they had been thrown in one after another, in the course of the day. The last was a powerfully made old man, who had fallen flat on his back with his right hand across and half covering the face of a woman. By his full limbs and chest, and the darker color of the legs below the knee, he was probably one of the lazzaroni, and met with a sudden death. His right heel lay on the forehead of a young man, emaciated to the last degree, his chest thrown up as he lay, and his ribs showing like a skeleton covered with skin. The coarse black curls of the latter, as his head rested on another body, were in such strong relief that I could have counted them. Off to the right, quite distinct, lay in a beautiful attitude, a girl, as well as I could judge of not more than nineteen or twenty. She had fallen on the pile and rolled or slid away. Her hair was very long and covered her left shoulder and bosom, her arm was across her body, and if her mother had laid her to sleep, she could not have disposed her limbs more decently. The head had fallen a little way to the right, and the feet, which were small, even for a lady, were pressed one against the other as if she were about turning on her side. The sexton said that a young man had come with the body, and was very ill for some time after it was thrown in.—We asked him if respectable people were brought here. "Yes," he said, "many. None but the rich would go to the expense of a separate grave for their relations. People were often brought in handsome grave clothes, but they were always stripped before they were left.—The shroud, whenever there was one, was flung into this noisome pit, like beasts, the greater part of the population of this vast city, the young and the old, the vicious and the virtuous together—without the decency even of a rag to keep up the distinctions of life! Can human beings thus be thrown away? men like ourselves—women, children, like our brothers and sisters? I never was so humiliated in my life as by this horrid spectacle. I did not think that a man—a felon even, or a leper—what you will that is guilty or debased—I did not think any thing that had been human, could be so recklessly abandoned. Pah! it makes me sick at heart! God grant I may never die at Naples.

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The Sea's Bottom.
The bottom of the basin of the sea seems to have inequalities like those of the surface of the continents. Were it dried up, it would present mountains, valleys, and plains. It is covered almost throughout, by an immense quantity of estaceous animals, or those who have shells, intermixed with sand and grain. The bottom of the Adriatic Sea is composed of a compact bed of shells, several hundred feet in thickness.—A celebrated diver, employed to descend into the Strait of Messina, saw there, with horror, enormous polypi attached to the rocks, the arms of which, being several feet long, were more than sufficient to strangle a man. In many seas, the eye perceives nothing but a bright, sandy bottom, extending for several hundred miles without an intervening object. But in others, particularly in the Red Sea, it is very different: the whole body of this extensive bed of water, is literally speaking, a forest of submarine plants and corals, formed by insects for their habitation, sometimes branching out to a great extent. Here are seen the madrapores, sponges, mosses, sea mushrooms, and various other things, covering every part of the bottom. The bed of many parts of the sea, near America, presents a very different, though a very beautiful appearance. There it is covered with vegetables, which makes it look as green as a meadow; and beneath are seen thousands of turtle, and other sea animals, feeding thereon. There are some places of the sea where no bottom has yet been found, still it is not bottomless. The mountains of continents seem to correspond with what are called the abysses of the sea. The highest mountains do not rise above 25,000 feet; and, allowing for the affluents of the elements, some suppose that the sea is not beyond 30,000 feet in depth. Lord Mulgrave used, in the Northern Ocean, a very heavy sounding lead, and gave out along with a cable rope to the length of 4,980 feet, without finding bottom. But the greatest depth ever sounded was by Captain Scoresby, who, in the Greenland Seas, could find no bottom with 12,000 fathoms or 72,000 feet of line. According to Laplace, its mean depth is about two miles, which supposing generally received estimates to be correct, as to the proportion the extent of the water bears to the dry land on the

earth's surface, would make about 200 millions of cubic feet of water.

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The Family Bible.—How blessed the recollection which crowd into our minds at the mention of the name. It bore record of our first existence. We remember now the very form and type, the morning and evening when it was read. It is associated with scenes of domestic peace, of paternal affection. Forget it—as well might we forget the thousand expressions of a mother's love—the father's voice—as well forget all which made our childhood's home a blessing, and joy and protection—and what is this but to say, that we might tear in sunder all the delicate threads out of which that intricate web work—the heart of man is woven; Forever hallowed be the work of God; let every fireside witness its frequent perusal.—Let paternal wisdom and youthful ardor, together study its immortal truth. If you can bestow nothing else upon your children, give them the Bible. Give it them with a parent's blessing, and a Christian's prayers. Tell them it is the word of God; beg them to read it when you are dead. Teach it to them, now in the house, and by the way; when thou hearest down and when thou risest up, so shall they call you blessed on earth and in heaven.
Rev. W. Adams.

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Interesting Incident.—A young lady, dressed in male apparel, lately started on foot from Vermont, in order to see her uncle in Pittsburg, Pa., for the purpose of asking his assistance for her father, who had been formerly in affluent circumstances, but who having met with misfortune was at the time lying in Vermont jail for another person's debt. Having arrived at Newcastle, Pa, she was informed that her uncle was as poor as her father, and could render her no assistance. Disappointed and discouraged, she turned steps homeward, and her purse becoming exhausted, a brute of a landlord on the road seized part of her clothing in payment of a night's lodging. She afterwards stopped at a public house in Meadville, and her sex becoming known, she was kindly furnished with proper clothing and the means of prosecuting her journey home. Such an example of young and filial affection in a young and delicate female, cannot be too much admired. Her disguise was assumed for the purpose of securing her personal safety during the journey—a journey of something like 600 miles, undertaken solely with the hope of liberating her father from prison.

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The Universal Yankee Nation.—A letter from Texas says:

"Powder and lead are in great demand, as you may naturally suppose, and they are very scarce. I assisted to take a grape shot out of the breast of one of Capt. Allen's company, which had glanced from the wall and entered his bosom, carrying his shirt into the bone; the poor fellow carried his musket and walked eighteen miles with this ball (being three ounces) in his breast; it was taken out and he was recommended to drill a hole thro' it and carry it for a watch seal. 'No,' he replied with energy, 'may I be shot six times over if I do; that would be making a bauble for an idle boast—no, I'll lend the lead out to compound interest.' He did so, for he melted it down and run it into three musket balls, with which he killed three Mexicans in three successive shots. I need hardly add that he was a Yankee from the Bay State.

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From the Eastern Argus.
STENOGRAPHIC GLIMPSES OF CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, May, 17.
TEXAS. The news of yesterday, with regard to the capture of Santa Anna, seems to have undergone some change to-day; and the believers and unbelievers may be divided into two classes, viz: those who wish to believe, and those who do not—but the latter are in the minority; and yet they have examined the subject, and weighed the evidence more thoroughly than the former, and with an anxious desire to come at the truth. The first news of the capture would be likely to precede the details of the battle: but why the account of the council of war, and the execution of Santa Anna and his officers, should reach us before those details, and before any despatches from Gen. Houston, is not so easily accounted for; and yet all the rumors may be true. A few days, perhaps this evening's mail, will confirm or refute all. For myself, I rely greatly upon the valor and prowess of our countrymen, and still more upon the cue and motive for action which they had in avenging the fate of their slaughtered countrymen.

Senate. The morning was principally occupied in presenting petitions for the recognition of the Independence of Texas. Mr. Buchanan, I understood, presented 13 from his State. I think the prevailing sentiment in this body is, against immediate recognition; but there will be no want of inclination to yield to the prayer of these petitions, when the Texans shall have expelled the Mexican forces from their soil. The Senate went into Executive business at an early hour, and the flag was flying till a very

late one. They have had the Cherokee Treaty before them some time; and as the ratification of it will call for a draft of six and a half millions from the Treasury, the delay may thus be accounted for. Certain patriots in this august body seem to be endowed with a *saving* in regard to the Treasury at this time, which makes them grudge any appropriation of the 'people's money,' as they cantingly term it.—Why, the people have given it the Government, and it is now the Government's money, not the people's—and it must be expended by the Government for the benefit of the people. The 'distribution' hobby, I think, is losing ground every day; and I should not wonder if he were distanced before the end of the session by all the 'available' hobbies; though they in their turn, will be distanced by the Magician. By the way, I cannot help remarking here, that the tone, and character and bearing of the opposition in both Houses, have very materially changed within the last month for the better. They begin to see the folly of their course, and the fruitlessness of their vituperation. The returning sanity of France, and the adjustment of our national differences, have ruined the campaign for the opposition—they ought not, and never can forgive our ancient ally for the untimely blight she has cast upon their budding hopes! Though they affected to protest against a war with France, yet they did every thing to promote & excite it, the same as the opposition did in 1812 in the case of England, that they might gain the ascendancy amidst the commotions of the country. A war would be nothing, if the opposition could only gain their end—it would only be, as Cleopatra says, but

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Which hurts, and is desired.

House. A great number of Bills passed the second reading, and numerous Reports were made. Among other things a Bill, came up from the Senate, which provided for making the Attorney General a Commissioner to adjust claims under a certain treaty. To this Mr. Adams objected, as it would make the Attorney General a Judicial officer, as well as an Executive one; and this he considered unconstitutional. Furthermore, the Executive could vacate his appointment as Attorney at pleasure, and his office of Commissioner would be vacated with it. And besides, he had understood, that the Attorney General would resign his office at the expiration of the present Presidential term. For these, and various other reasons which he gave, he was opposed to uniting the offices of Commissioner and Attorney.

The Fortification Bill afterwards came up, and Mr. Mavry of Tenn. delivered a speech principally on the Presidential Election, which is always in order for the Jackson Wigs?

REIS EFFENDI.
WASHINGTON, May 18.

The Texan news is less believed to-day than yesterday. There have been various rumors about later news contradicting it—yet nobody tells us how a story can be contradicted, till it is heard—and it could not have been told at Texas, what has been related for news here.—Nevertheless, it is now believed that information has been received from Gen. Houston, which leads to the conclusion that St. Anna has not been captured, and that the news cannot be safely relied on.

The Senate have not been engaged on business of much importance to-day, as far as I can learn. I was in but a few moments, and some member then was indulging in remarks of crimination in general.

House. Mr. Pinckney, Chairman of the Select Committee, made a report on the subject of the Slavery Petitions. It was very long occupying nearly two hours in the reading.—The opposition disapproved of it because it will not promote their political views, and if any of the administration party disapprove of it, it will be because it has claimed too great privileges for the Slave States. I doubt whether any Report could have given more satisfaction, because it is a subject upon which so many differ as widely as the poles. I am glad the Report was made by a Southern man, and particularly a South Carolina—aye, and a citizen too of Charleston. I believe it does not meet the question whether Congress has the right to legislate on the subject in the District of Columbia; but only takes up the question of expediency, and negatives it. Mr. Harden said a few words on the Report. Sir Toby Belch uttered a general denunciation against it, and General Wadsworth Thompson made a charge upon it with a whole rabble of arguments, and said he was altogether against printing it, and that it 'ought to be burnt by the common Hangman.' Mr. Owens of Ga. supported it, saying that it was hardly possible that members could form a fair and candid opinion upon it by a hasty reading, and that they ought to give it an impartial examination after it was printed. Mr. Bouldin of Va. was opposed to the printing, and denounced it in general terms, as calculated to work more evil than the abolitionists. Mr. Hawes was for having an extra number printed, that their constituents might have an opportunity of forming their own opinion, as well as the members of the House—and he thought any gentleman paid his constituents a poor compliment, when he undertook to say that they had no opinion of

their own, and that they would be bound by that of their representatives. Mr. Howard made a few remarks which I could not hear distinctly; but I understood him to favor the Report. Mr. Patton of Va. was for the point, and would not judge the Report rashly. He is the most fair man for an opposition man, of any of the Virginia delegation, and a little more manly and candid on this subject, than some of his colleagues of the administration party. Gen. Speight supported the Report like a man, and went for the extra number. Mr. John J. Robertson of Va. was as venomous as a viper against the Report, and offered an amendment to the reported Resolutions, which in terms went to declare that Congress had not the right to legislate on the subject of Slavery in the District. His amendment was rejected almost as quick as you would say "Jack Robertson." Mr. Mercer had a word to say. He is too civil even to let any subject pass without saying "how d'ye do" to it. So he made a grand salutation to the Report, and moved to have the Rules suspended half an hour to entertain the question of printing. The Rules were suspended. Judge Sutherland went for the extra printing. "What, burn it by the common hangman, or refuse to print it," said he. He said he should not appear as the advocate of the Report, but was for giving the Chairman a chance for defence. He was in Congress formerly when this subject was before them, and the right of legislating was not questioned. Waddy Thompson afterwards replied and said he should go for the printing; and gave a cut to Judge Sutherland, who rose to reply, but John Robertson got the floor and occupied it to the 29th minute; and when he had done, the Speaker said there was but one minute more; and Judge Sutherland said he would take it to reply to the gentleman from S. C. (Thompson), and he cut him back handsomely by his reference to his first opinion that the Report should be burnt—be burnt by the common hangman, and then be printed in extra numbers!

REIS EFFENDI.

WASHINGTON, May 21.

Senate. Almost six months have expired since Congress met, and Mr. Southard was making a long speech this very day against the Fortification Bill, which ought to have been passed four months ago. He is one of the instructed, and disobedient Senators. There is no article of the Constitution that so imperatively calls for an amendment, as that relating to the Senatorial term of office. The obstinacy, misrepresentation, treachery, and disobedience of Senators, has not only caused the delay of important public business, and increased the expense of Congress, but brought disgrace upon the nation, and liked to have involved it in a foreign war. This "most dignified body in the world," have become altogether too dignified for the discharge of their duty. But it is useless to complain—this evil must be borne a little longer, and perhaps become worse, and then it will correct itself. The last desperate effort of the opposition is to procure the passage of the Land Bill; and to gain this end they must spare no effort to oppose every appropriation in every shape, that the surplus may at the same time furnish them the ground of argument that the means of bribery and corruption. If the Bill should ever pass, it will be vetoed; and it can never obtain a constitutional majority, two thirds of Congress. Mr. Southard, and his side, though they profess to be very patriotically inclined and willing to go for liberal appropriations, are altogether opposed to their being made for two years, though the constitution allows it, the situation of the country requires it, and the Treasury permits by its ample means.

House. To-day was private Bill day, but it has been occupied in a protracted debate on a Bill to pay the volunteers in the late Florida war, for which no provision had been made, though they fought side by side with the other troops for whom an appropriation was made before they were called into service. I hardly know on what grounds the Bill could be decently opposed, but it did call forth speeches from a great number of members, and very lengthy ones. Some thought they were not needed; others thought their services ought to be better provided; but they all seemed to agree, that the dignity of the House was compromised, because the Secretary of War, who called for the appropriation, did not address his communication to the Speaker, instead of the Committee of Ways and Means. Mr. Bell made a long speech, and complained that all the appropriations were hurried through by panic, and he wanted time to think and talk over the matter; and I suppose see what bearing it had on the next election. Mr. Grinnell and Graves were very much his way of thinking. Gov. Lincoln thought very differently; and he supported the Bill, like a Christian, and a legislator. Col. Johnson made quite a long animated speech in favor of the Bill; and he spoke both from feeling and experience. He painted the toil, hardships, privations, and patriotism of the volunteers in glowing, but true colors; and I should have thought any man would have been ashamed, after hearing him, to have said a word in opposition; but his colleague, Mr. Graves, made a full fledged speech after this, though it was evidently composed over before, and he did not want to suppress it. Mr. Vanderpolo replied to all the opposers of the Bill in a very animated and conclusive argument, which knocked away all the scaffolding of the opposition, and let them down to the ground. Gen. Ward too supported the Bill, in a short and able speech; and Col. White spoke several times, as he fully understood the subject and the nature of the services. Mr. Adams also spoke at a late hour, I understood—but was not present. The House sat quite late, and probably passed

the Bill; as it became evident at last that the speeches were more against time, than the subject, and no serious opposition could be made to the passage of the Bill.

REIS EFFENDI.

Copy of a letter to the Adjutant General dated
FORT MITCHELL, ALABAMA,
May 11th, 1836.

Sir: It has just been reported to me that Colonel Flournoy was shot dead by Indians the day before yesterday, about fifteen miles below this post. I am also informed that a report is currently circulating among the Creeks, that the Seminole Indians have defeated the whites in their operations in Florida. This report will no doubt embolden them to many acts of hostility that they would not otherwise dare commit.

A constant communication must be kept up between them, as the Creeks are conversant with every transaction that occurs in Florida. Marshal, the half bred, says he is apprehensive mischief will be done by the Indians before long. Other friendly Indians are of this opinion. Opotheletole, principal of the upper Creeks, says he cannot keep his people together, or restrain them.

A runner has this instant arrived and informed me that another white man was shot in his bed last night by Indians—that many guns were heard in the neighborhood during the night, and other whites are supposed to have fallen victims.

I am sir,

Your obedient servant,
(signed) J. S. MCINTOSH,
But. Maj. 4th Infantry.

General B. JONES,
Adjutant General U. S. Army.

TEXAS.

The following letter from Maj. Gen. GAINES has been furnished us for publication by the War Department:

Head Quarters, Western Department.
Camp Sabine, 28th April, 1836.

Sir: I have the honor to state that reports have just now reached this place, through various channels, which leave no doubt of their correctness, that on the 21st inst., a battle was fought near twenty miles east of Harrisburg, in Texas, between the Mexicans, under the immediate command of their President, Santa Anna, and the Texans, under Gen. Houston, their commander-in-chief; and that it resulted in the entire overthrow of the advanced corps of the Mexican army, which appears to have been very far out of supporting distance from the larger part of the army, most of which is said to have been upon the Brazos, near St. Philippe, distance sixty miles. It is stated that between five and six hundred of the Mexican troops were killed, and the residue of the advance, about the same number, taken prisoners, including the President himself, with his staff, and most of his principal officers, and that he has declared himself ready and willing instantly to acknowledge the independence of Texas. Upon this point, however, I presume the constituted authorities of Mexico must be consulted.

I have, moreover, learned that the Cherokee and other Indians in Texas, from our side of the national boundary line, are disposed to return to their villages, plant corn, and be peaceable.

This intelligence suggests to me the propriety of desiring the Governor of the States of whom I requested volunteers, as stated in my letter of the 8th of this month, to suspend their movement. To this I have added, that should the above reports be confirmed, as I have no doubt they will be in the course of a few days, I will, in that event, order an officer direct to the States respectively, to meet the volunteers, muster them into service, and then discharge them.

Your obedient servant,
EDMUND P. GAINES,
Major General commanding.

To the Secretary of War,
Washington City.

TEXAN NEWS CONFIRMED.

The New York Journal of Commerce, of the 23d inst. contains a full confirmation of the news of the defeat and capture of Santa Anna, published some days since. We give the whole as it appears in the Journal. The friends of freedom will rejoice at the overthrow of the tyrant, who, in his warfare, spared neither age nor sex, and even murdered his prisoners!

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.
HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM TEXAS.
Capture of Santa Anna confirmed—the Independence of Texas established—rumored Recolt in Mexico.

We have the pleasure to lay before our readers accounts from New Orleans to the 9th inst., embracing official and satisfactory confirmation of the success of the Texans—the capture of the President, Gen. Santa Anna—the defeat and capitulation of his forces—and the preliminary steps to the acknowledgement, by Mexico, of the Independence of Texas.

The intelligence, we learn, was conveyed to the President of the United States, after midnight, by a note from the Texian Commissioners at Washington.

Besides the extracts from the New Orleans papers, for which we make room, the Texian Commissioners received official advices from the Texian Agent at New Orleans, fully confirming the correctness of their statements.

By an arrival at New Orleans on the 8th, information was received of a general revolt in Mexico, against the power of Santa Anna; and it was believed at New Orleans, that his reverse of fortune would accelerate and complete the overthrow of his authority. In this case he will be warned, by the fate of Iturbide, not to return to Mexico. That the Texans, after having "traced" him, did not hang him to the first branch of the same tree, shows that they acted from a

better policy, than the suggestions of revenge, which the memory of Santa Anna's murder might have been expected to inspire. They have kept him for better uses, and hold him as a hostage for the fulfillment of the terms of the proposed Treaty of Peace and Independence.

The Mexicans appear to have entered into the action with coolness and determination, but to have been very soon thrown into panic and confusion. They found themselves contending against nearly equal numbers, and against men made desperate by the certainty of death, in case of defeat or surrender.

With a force of five to one, the Mexicans had fought with obstinate fury, but when opposed to equal numbers, their confidence deserted them. This, together with the superiority of the Texian Riflemen, over the Mexican infantry, who use short and inefficient guns, will account for the extraordinary slaughter of the Mexicans, and the very small loss to their opponents.

These events are both politically of the highest importance to the United States.

The intelligence, we learn created a deep sensation at Washington, and some strong movements in regard to Texas are contemplated by many politicians both from the North and the South. It has become apparent that not only an acknowledgement of the independence of Texas was in contemplation in one or more States, but its annexation to the Union, and it is expected that these circumstances will add to the length of the present session and give additional importance to the proceedings of Congress.

It is said that Mr. Wright will this day present in the Senate, a memorial of sundry inhabitants of this city, (about one thousand in number,) asking Congress to acknowledge the independence of Texas, and will accompany the presentation with some remarks in support of the proposition. Messrs. Preston, Calhoun, and some other southern members, are expected also to address the Senate very earnestly, in favor of the measure.

From the New Orleans Bulletin, May 4.
TEXAS.

Col. A. Houston of the Texian army, has arrived in the Steamboat Caspian, and confirms the news of the glorious victory of Gen. Houston, over the Mexican forces under Santa Anna and has favored us with the following list of the Mexican officers killed, wounded, and prisoners:

Killed—Gen. Costmillon, Col. Casnes, Col. Mora, Col. Feinero, Col. Don Jose Maria Romero, Lieut. Col. Manuel Aquire, Lieut. Col. Costillo.

Gen. Cos and many others supposed to be killed, but not yet found.

Prisoners—Gen. Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, Col. Almonti, aid de camp, Colonels Custodios, de Garrero batallion, Brigas, aid to Santa Anna, Ponilla de la Pedregue, aid to Santa Anna, Nura, Valiente, Lieut. Colonels Filip Romero, (wounded) Don Pedro del Gardo, Fernando Avriga, (wounded) aid to Santa Anna, Braos, Eruro, Eugla Don Ramon Caro, private Secretary to Santa Anna; also five Captains and twelve Lieutenants.

General Santa Anna made the following propositions,—that his army should lay down their arms, that the independence of Texas should be acknowledged, the expense of the war to be paid by Mexico; Santa Anna to remain as hostage. Gen. Houston had issued orders that a further advance of the Mexican army should be the signal for the slaughter of Santa Anna and all the prisoners. The report of the terms of peace were not official, but supported by a great number of letters from officers of the army.

From the Louisiana Advertiser, New Orleans, May 2th.
IMPORTANT FROM TEXAS.

By the arrival of the steamer Swiss Boy, yesterday, we received the annexed, for which we are indebted to the kindness of Capt. Walker, who came passenger in the above boat. It was written by Col. Hockley of the Texian army, to a friend in Natchitoches:—

Sir,—I have but a moment to give you an account of our victory. Our spies having taken a courier and officer on the 19th who informed us that Gen. Santa Anna and his army were across the San Jacinto, at this point, we immediately took up our line of march and reached that place in the morning of the 20th; the day was passed in reconnoitering the enemy. Some few shots during the time having been exchanged between the artillery without much effect on either side. On the morning, and we expected to be attacked in our camp, as they had received a reinforcement of 500 men, which made them 1200 strong; but they settled down and continued throwing up a breast work, that they commenced at the first news of our approach. We commenced the attack upon them at half past 6 o'clock P. M. by a hot fire from our artillery, consisting of two ordinary 4 pounders. The enemy returned our fire with a long brass 9 pounder. Our first fire having carried away their powder box caused their loud shouting to cease. We marched up within 175 yards, limbered our pieces and gave them the grape and canister, while our brave riflemen poured in their deadly fire. In fifteen minutes the enemy were flying in every direction, and were hotly pursued by us. They left 500 of their slain behind them. Never was there a victory more complete. Gen. Cos was taken and led by a pistol ball from one of our men, who instantly recognized him. Gen. Santa Anna was taken next day about ten miles from the place of action, by one of our spies, who on being brought forward, immediately requested to see Gen. Houston. I happened to be passing at the time he was conveyed to Gen. Houston, who was laying on a bed in his tent, having been wounded in the action, and heard them say, "We surrender into your hands Gen. Santa Anna."

Governor of the republic of Mexico. He was ordered to call in his aids, who were nearly all taken, among whom was Allmontie. There was then propositions made, of which you will have the details by express.

Houston was wounded in the ankle by a musket ball in the early part of the engagement; but remained on his horse until it terminated. There is a list of the names of the Mexican prisoners, which shall be transmitted you by express; they amount to nearly 600, among whom are six women.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

By the arrival of the steamer Caspian, last night, we have received further confirmation of the defeat and capture of Santa Anna and his army, the particulars of which will be seen elsewhere. Col. Houston, who came passenger in the C., also states that it was reported Santa Anna has made the following propositions to General Houston for his release, viz:—That he will pay all the indemnity for the war—recognize Texas as an Independent State, besides order the remaining part of his troops, at present stationed in different parts of Texas, to assemble immediately, and lay down their arms; and that Houston's reply was, that Santa Anna, his officers, and the remaining part of his forces should be shot as soon as the latter should make their appearance.

From the True American, May 9th.
PARTICULARS OF THE CAPTURE OF SANTA ANNA.

During the night of the 20th ult. after the skirmish between the Mexicans and Texian forces, General Houston made a movement with 600 men, and all his artillery, and at day break met the Mexican force 1100 or 1200 strong, also in movement, gained a position within rifle distance of the army before they were aware of his presence. Two discharges of small arms and cannon loaded with musket balls settled the affair. The Mexican soldiers then threw down their arms, most of them without firing 1 and begged for quarter, 600 or 700 killed.—The officers broke and endeavored to escape. The mounted riflemen, however, soon overtook all but one, who distanced the rest, him they ran 15 miles, when his horse bogged down in the prairie near the Brazos river; he then made for the timber on foot. His pursuers in the eagerness of the chase, dashed into the same bog, and continued the pursuit on foot, following the trail of the fugitive, which was very plain owing to the recent rains, until they reached the timber, where it was lost. The pursuers then spread themselves and searched the woods for a long time in vain, when it occurred to Arnold Hunter that the chase might like a hard pressed bear, have taken a tree. The tree tops were then examined, when lo! the game was discovered snugly ensconced in the forks, of a large live oak. The captors did not know who the prisoner was, until they reached the camp, when the Mexican soldiers exclaimed "El General, El General, SANTA ANNA!"

CREEK WAR.

Murder of fifty white families.—We have just received Charleston papers to the 14th May inclusive, brought by the steam packet William Gibbons, commanded by Capt. Spinney. They contain the intelligence of a war with the Creek nation, opened, as is usual on the part of the savages, with acts of the most cruel barbarity. The Charleston Patriot of the 14th says:—

[N. Y. Post.]

Col. White, Delegate in Congress for Florida, arrived here last night from Augusta, having seen and conversed with the passengers who arrived at a late hour the night before from Columbus. There is no longer a doubt of a general Creek war. Fifty families have been murdered, and 2000 people fled to Columbus for protection!!

The state of the frontier is most disastrous. There are not 500 men between the Creek and Seminole lines, and all Florida will be devastated, if the Governors of South Carolina and Georgia do not send mounted men to Florida line and to Tallahassee. The Seminoles are advancing upon Tallahassee. The Creeks will be forced upon it. General Scott is in "Summer quarters."

Col. White has sent an express to General Scott, and made an appeal to the Governors of South Carolina and Georgia, to send mounted men to Tallahassee and the Florida line, to save middle Florida from robbery and murder in this disgraceful Indian and Seminole war.—We hope the Governor will act with his usual promptitude and energy.

From the Globe.

Indian Hostilities.—The following letter to the Adjutant General has been furnished us for publication:

Fort Mitchell, May 9, 1836.

Sir—Hostilities have commenced in serious earnestness. Within a few days four individuals have been murdered, and it is feared many others have fallen victims. Yesterday I sent an interpreter to two of the principal chiefs, requesting that they would meet me in council at this place. They have failed to come. Ne-ah-math-la sent word that he had said all he could to his people to restrain them, (without effect.) They were determined on war; and they had divided powder and lead, and had embodied in a swamp near the federal road, about five miles from this post, evidently with the intention of cutting off all communication between us and the Governor of Alabama.

The interpreter says, Ne-ah-math-la had every thing in readiness for a move; that the (Ne-ah-math-la) inquired particularly about the strength of my command, and if any additional troops were expected. I am convinced it is his intention to head the hostile party.

The war whoop is now sounding throughout the nation.

Respectfully, I am sir,

Your obedient servant,
(signed,) J. S. MCINTOSH,
Baj. Brt. 4th Infantry,
Gen. R. JONES, Adjutant General U. S. A.,
Washington, D. C.

The Columbus Inquirer of the 6th contains accounts of several acts of hostility committed previous to that time—such as the shooting of mules, the burning of one or two houses, and the breaking open of corn cribs, in Russell and Barbour counties—acts which are accompanied with the threat that if all the white men did not leave the nation in ten days they would shoot them—a threat which it appears they have fulfilled.

The Columbus Herald of the 10th, says the "settlers have nearly all come in; several were murdered on the road yesterday." The Herald also publishes a letter from Colonel Crowell, the late Indian agent, to Governor Clay, in which, after speaking of the alarm of the people, in the neighborhood Fort Mitchell, he says:

"In order to satisfy myself of the intentions of the Indians, I despatched a messenger after some of their principal chiefs to come and see me, for the purpose of ascertaining from them what their people intended. The chiefs have not come, but sent me word that their young men were bent upon war, and had assembled in the swamps near the Federal road, with the view of attacking any troops that might march into the nation. I have satisfied myself that they contemplate mischief, and without military aid, the settlers must be driven from their homes with a great loss of property, if not their lives. I have thought it my duty to give you this information, that you may call into immediate service a sufficient force to put these Indians down, and protect the lives and property of the settlers."

CONGRESS.

Friday May 13.—In the Senate, there appearing to be no quorum present at the usual hour of meeting, Mr. Grundy moved that the Senate adjourn—ayes 14. noes 8. The Senate adjourned.

In the House, Mr. Adams made some explanations in relation to an article in the Globe, touching his statement concerning the Spanish treaty.

No further business of importance was transacted.

Saturday, May 14.—Nothing of public interest was done in either House of Congress.—Private bills occupied the day. The Senate took up the bill for the relief of the corporate cities of the District, and restored the clause stricken out by the House, under which the stock is received in pledge, subject to redemption within ten years. This clause will, it is understood, obviate the objections of the President to the bill. About sixty bills of a private nature, which were ordered to a third reading yesterday, in the House, were passed to-day.—**Four. Com.**

Monday, May 16.—In the Senate, Mr. Shepley presented the credentials of the Hon. John M. Niles, elected U. S. Senator from Connecticut.

Mr. Mangum presented a series of resolutions adopted at a meeting of citizens of Morgantown, North Carolina, concerning the recognition of the independence of Texas; which were read and ordered to be printed.

The Senate then went into Executive business.

In the House, the consideration of the resolutions of the Kentucky Legislature in relation to the public lands, was postponed to Monday next.

The amendments of the Senate to the bill for the relief of the District of Columbia, were concurred in by the House. [This bill provides simply that the United States, instead of guaranteeing (as it now does) the payment of the interest on the Holland loan to the three cities, shall assume the debt to itself, receiving in trust, towards its eventual extinction, the stock belonging to the three cities, in the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, which the money was borrowed to pay for.]

The House were some time occupied, in Committee of the Whole, on the Senate bill for carrying into effect the treaty of limits between the U. S. and Mexico.

The Committee of the whole was discharged from the further consideration of the Senate bill for the enlistment of boys in the Navy, and the bill was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Tuesday, May 17.—In the Senate, the bill to carry into effect the compact with Alabama and Mississippi, in regard to the five per cent. fund and the school reservations, was considered in committee of the whole, amended and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

On motion of Mr. White, the Senate spent some time in executive session, and then adj.

In the House, Mr. Adams made an unsuccessful motion to suspend the rules to enable him to submit resolutions calling on the President for copies of all overtures made to, and correspondence with, Mexico, in relation to the boundary question.

The report of the Committee of Ways and Means, fixing a day for the consideration of the bill in relation to the public deposits, postponed to Monday.

The House considered, in Committee of the Whole, the Fortification Bill; when the Committee rose, the House took up and passed the

ANECDOTES AND FACETIAE.
The late Sir John Stenney, many years our Minister at Berlin, left at his death five hundred pounds to his valet, to be paid when he delivered a favorite spaniel safely into the charge of an intimate friend. Care killed a cat, in this instance it killed a dog. However, necessity is the mother of invention, and the man had it stuffed, and then conveyed it to the place of its destination. He delivered it with some pompous visitings, from which he was speedily delivered by the lady's exclaiming, "What an agreeable surprise—I thought the nasty creature was alive! Oh, I will have a glass case at once; and here is the acknowledgement needful I believe for your legacy."

No one who knew him but will remember how much gaiety mingled with Admiral Sir James Lake's kindness of heart. He loved a joke as if he kept company with his childhood all his life. One day a young Fitzroy came to dine with him, his table being as open as his heart. "We are engaged to Lord Rothwell's," said the Admiral, "but we will take you with us. I suppose you have a good appetite of your own." "Why I play a tolerable knife and fork," replied the youth. "So much the better," returned Sir James, "for Lord Rothwell is an old man, and insists on every dish at his table being eaten—and if any one passes them by, he at once challenges the delinquent." The midshipman had no fears, he was hungry enough for anything. The hall where they dined was formidable looking, being hung around with armour, battle axes, guns, and pistols. But it was not till the third course that our hero felt any misgivings about these warlike preparations. He was seated next Lord Rothwell, and this neighborhood aggravated the evil of his decreasing appetite. Every mouthful grew slower and more reluctant;—at length he screwed his courage to a desperate resolution. "My Lord," said he, "I can eat no more." "Lord Rothwell started. "No, I can eat no more, so I am ready to fight you." "Fight me," exclaimed the host. "Yes—if I must die—I would rather it should be by a bullet—in it is downright ungrateful to die of one's dinner—so I am ready to fight you." Sir James, however, now explained, that the jest originated in his fearing that the young sailor's modesty might stand in the way of his appetite. But his expression quite passed into a proverb, "that it was downright ungrateful to die of a good dinner."—*London Court Journal.*

Power of Man over Wild Beasts. There is not at the present time, probably, a man living who holds such supreme control over the ferocious animals that are caged for the gratifications of the world, as the celebrated Vanamburg at the Zoological Institute, New-York. Monday last was appropriated for his benefit, when in addition to his usual feats, he several times bathed his naked arm in warm blood, and put it into the very mouths of these terrific creatures, thus affording the sublimest exemplification of the supreme power of intellectual man over the animal creation, that has ever been exhibited. He also exhibits a literal fulfilment of the metaphorical prediction of the Scriptures respecting the millennium, which says that "the Lion shall lie down with the Lamb and a little child shall lead them;" for he introduced this gentle animal, and a child 9 years of age to the Lion's den, and ensured the perfect safety of both by the irresistible influence which he exercises. The keeper at the Menagerie in this city is an intrepid fellow, and has the lions, tigers &c. completely within his control, but has never yet attempted feats so bold and startling as those above mentioned.—*Boston Transcript.*

The State Gazette is welcome to the last word—we have had the last argument.—*Trenton Emporium.*
This is by no means a distinction without a difference—it is drawing a line which ought always to be observed, but is quite too frequently disregarded. A man may be "all in the wrong," and destitute of an argument, and yet, by the mere force of physical strength, and the exercise of sullen obstinacy, have the "last word." To tell an honest man that he is a thief, does not harm his character, and only proves that his calumniator is a liar—why, then, should he attempt to get the last word, by disproving what nobody believes, and proving the lie where every one is already conscious it exists.—*Bost. States.*

The New York papers furnish us with very interesting accounts of a late exhibition of the deaf and dumb in that city, at which Dr. Howe, and several of his blind pupils were present.—The exhibition commenced by an examination of the deaf and dumb, in the different branches of education, during which they evinced the possession of strong mental powers.

Two blind girls and a boy were then introduced by Dr. Howe, with a few brief remarks, explanatory of his system of teaching. The little girls then opened their books, turned to a page, or verse named, and running their fingers over the raised surface of the letters, read audibly and fluently. Questions were then put to them in geography, and the blind girl, turning to the globe which stood by, whirled it round, till for the countries named, and pointed them out to the delighted audience. She bounded the states, traced the course of rivers, indicated situations with an ease and accuracy which showed her to be familiar with geography. The boy translated French fluently, and answered different questions in arithmetic, sooner than could have been done by most of the spectators. Then came music, and when they had finished one of their songs, there was scarcely a dry eye in the house.

But the most interesting part of the exhibition, says the Sun, was an interview between the dumb who had been taught to speak by signs, and the blind to read by the touch. The blind girl held up her hand, the dumb watched every movement, and turning to their slates, wrote rapidly the words she had been spelling. A deaf girl approached the blind one—she held out her hand and the other feeling of it, examined every letter as it was formed, spelled the words, and read on the fingers of the dumb, as it were in a book, with movable type, and repeated aloud what she read.—*Bost. States.*

Farm for Sale.
SITUATED on the Androscoggin River, in Rumford, containing 170 acres of upland and about 55 acres of intervals. Said farm is well watered, and situated one mile and a half from Rumford Point, and same distance from the centre of the town, with good and convenient buildings, and a thrifty Young Orchard on the same. The whole or part of said farm will be sold as may suit purchasers, and a credit given for one half of the purchase money. *GOLMAN GODWIN.*
Rumford, May 11, 1836. 3 40

More New Books.
JUST received and for Sale at the OXFORD BOOK-STORE.
Mrs. Holmes's Poems.—Mrs. Sigourney's Poems.—Rosamond.—Young Wife's Book.—Young Lady's Sunday Book.—Letters of Adam Clarke.—Letters of a London Clergyman.—Sabbath School Teacher.—Free & His Father.—Peep of Day.—The Hill.—Bay & Skelton.—Fable's Ornithology.—Village Boys.—Parley's History U. S. for children.—The Housewife in—Pastor's Sketch Book.—Spring's Hints.—The Pilgrim.—Two Apprentices.—Edgewood's Tales.—Caleb Custer's Visiting Address.—Parley, Ke., &c. Also, a new lot of Spectacles, Silver Thimbles, Gold Jewelry, &c. *W. E. GOODNOW.*
Norway-Village, May 9, 1836. 11 39

Notice.
STRAYED from the Barn of the subscriber in Paris, on Wednesday the 27th day of April last, a HORSE five years old this spring, said horse is of a Light Bay color, white hind feet, white stripe in his face, and short tail. Whoever will return said horse, or give information so that he may be obtained, to either of the subscribers, shall be suitably rewarded, and all necessary charges paid.
STEPHEN ROBINSON, Paris.
CLEB CUSHMAN, Jr. Buckfield.
Paris, May 7th, 1836. 3 39

HUTCHINS'
NEW
COMPOUND RENOVATOR, OR
CHEMICAL SOAP.

FOR cleaning Coat Collars, Wearing Apparel of all kinds from spots, occasioned by Oils, Tar, Varnish, Grease, or Glycerine Grease and Paints; and removing spots from Furniture.
Likewise, it is an excellent remedy for bruises, sprains, cutaneous eruptions upon the face, chilblains, and sore or chapped hands. For removing spots of grease, paint, &c. however long they may have been on, and for brightening and refreshing the colors without destroying the fibre or injuring the texture of the cloth.
For Sale at the Oxford Bookstore, by
W. E. GOODNOW.
Norway-Village, March 1, 1836. 315—1000029

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
Maine Monthly Magazine,
COMPRISING
The Portland Magazine and The Eastern Magazine.

ON the first day of July next will be issued the first number of THE MAINE MONTHLY MAGAZINE Edited by CHARLES GILMAN.
In order to form a Magazine worthy of support, and creditable to a State, in other points of view, is attaining an important rank in the confidence of the Proprietors of 'The Portland Magazine,' and 'The Eastern Magazine,' have deemed it expedient to unite these two periodicals under the above general title, and to publish them united and simultaneously at Portland and Bangor. The contributors to the pages of these Magazines comprise some of the best writers in the Union, who, it is confidently expected, will continue their efforts. Arrangements have also been made to add others to the list, whose names are favorably known in the republic of letters. Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, having relinquished the editorial department to Charles Gilman, Esq. who has for five months past conducted 'The Eastern Magazine,' will travel the present season, and will continue her labors as contributor to 'Maine Monthly.' The Editor will endeavor, with the assistance which he expects to receive, to render the Magazine in every way worthy of a liberal support, and if he should fail of so doing, he trusts that it shall not be for want of exertion on his part. To the people of New England, therefore, generally, and to Maine and the two cities in which the Magazine is to be published in particular, the Publishers look for support, and hope that every effort to please will meet with a corresponding reward.
THE MAINE MONTHLY MAGAZINE will be published simultaneously, on the first of each month, in Portland and Bangor, at Three Dollars per annum, payable in advance, or on delivery of the third number. Agents will receive the discount for removing spots of grease, paint, &c. however long they may have been on, and for brightening and refreshing the colors without destroying the fibre or injuring the texture of the cloth.
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ALEXANDER'S MODERN ACTING DRAMA,
NEW SERIES.
Embellished with Splendid Engravings.

The publisher has been induced, from the extensive patronage bestowed upon his works, materially to change his typography, and to improve and enlarge his pages—it is already known to be the most popular edition of Plays which has ever been attempted in this country, and the prospect of its success is ample and satisfactory, and in future the MODERN ACTING DRAMA will be published in monthly numbers of 48 pages each—12 of which will constitute a volume, or one year's subscription—embracing in all 576 pages. Every Play or Farce to be accompanied by a beautiful and appropriate Engraving—making in the course of the year nearly 52 Embellishments—to which will be added as a Frontispiece to the work, a full sized Steel Engraving, containing the likenesses of six distinguished Actors & Actresses. Every person who desires to preserve an invaluable collection of the best Dramatic Authors should forward his name forthwith, as the edition will be limited to the number which will be sold at the publisher's price. The price of the work, as it is published, will be \$1.00 per volume, or \$12.00 per annum, payable in advance. No notice of the present day has been had, and the publisher is not prepared to receive orders for the present year, until the first of July—this delay is occasioned by the time necessarily consumed in preparing the engravings. The terms of the MODERN ACTING DRAMA are three dollars per annum, payable in advance. The publisher will accept of a subscription for one year, or for two years, or for three years, or for four years, or for five years, or for six years, or for seven years, or for eight years, or for nine years, or for ten years, or for eleven years, or for twelve years, or for thirteen years, or for fourteen years, or for fifteen years, or for sixteen years, or for seventeen years, or for eighteen years, or for nineteen years, or for twenty years, or for twenty-one years, or for twenty-two years, or for twenty-three years, or for twenty-four years, or for twenty-five years, or for twenty-six years, or for twenty-seven years, or for twenty-eight years, or for twenty-nine years, or for thirty years, or for thirty-one years, or for thirty-two years, or for thirty-three years, or for thirty-four years, or for thirty-five years, or for thirty-six years, or for thirty-seven years, or for thirty-eight years, or for thirty-nine years, or for forty years, or for forty-one years, or for 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